



NO. 16.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CANADA.

Lander, the discoverer of the mouths of the Niger, has been murdered, at a place 200 or 300 miles up that river.

A letter from Dublin, of April 29th, represents various parts of Ireland as in a very disturbed state. The British Ship Canopus, (74) was under orders at Devonport, to take 12,000 stand of arms to Corunna.

The Ship Eliza, of 850 tons, Capt. Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New York, with two hundred and fifty passengers, consisting chiefly of farmers with their families from Suffolk and Norfolk, well supplied with money for purchasing and tilling land in America.

The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the Emigration Committee, was to sail from Gravesend on the 1st, with two hundred and ninety young women, of good character, for Hobartstown, New South Wales.

SERIOUS RIOT WITH LOSS OF LIVES.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE AND MILITARY NEAR DRUMCOLLOHER.—Intelligence of an alarming riot in the neighborhood of Drumcolloher has reached town this morning. The particulars, as far as we could collect them with accuracy, are these:—In consequence of the resistance which had been experienced by the Rev. T. Locke in the collection of the tithe composition due to him, that Rev. Gentleman found himself under the necessity of applying to the proper authorities for assistance. Accordingly a strong force of police and military, under the command of our active chief magistrate of police, T. P. Vokes, Esq. proceeded to the lands in question, where, shortly after, multitudes of the country people began to assemble, expressing their determination to prevent any seizure from taking place.

In defiance of the firm and friendly remonstrances of Mr. Vokes on the folly and illegality of their proceedings, they carried their audacity so far as to assail the police and military with a volley of stones, which they quickly repeated. The latter were then ordered to load: but this, instead of intimidating their assailants, only increased their fury. In their own defence, therefore, the party had to fire on the multitude, and the result has been a loss of lives among the country people; to the extent of twenty or more, according to report; but this, we trust, will prove an exaggeration. Mr. Vokes was struck several times with stones; nor is it yet ascertained whether he has escaped without severe injury.—*Limerick Herald.*

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent of the London Standard at Berne states, that all the foreign ministers were about leaving that place except the English and the French, and that the German Diet had resolved on driving the Polish refugees from Switzerland, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the orders of the German Princes. On the parts to be taken by France and England, says the writer, will depend the future neutrality of this country and the integrity of its territory. Armies are every where approaching the Swiss frontiers. Ask the Standard to counsel its English readers not to be too eager to get to Switzerland this year, for they may find themselves in the midst of a bloody war. This question may bring about an European collision.

THE DESPATCHES FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT so impatiently expected, are now at hand, the corvette *Le Cuirassier* having arrived on Sunday in our harbor, and we shall soon learn whether justice is to be done to our merchants. Should these despatches prove unsatisfactory, there will probably be more work for Congress. Judicious legislation on our part may have great influence over French councils; a heavy discriminating duty upon wines, silks &c. from that country, will doubtless make the justice of our claims more apparent than they were to the majority of the Chamber who refused the appropriation. But it is generally believed that the Ministry have

sent assurances that they will renew their efforts to fulfil the treaty, and that they have satisfactory prospects of succeeding. Mr. Livingston has of course been able to exhibit to them the consequences of withholding our dues.—*Times.*

TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK.

FOR "THE MAN."

By industry and economy the laboring classes can [though not by any means so often as might and ought to be] accumulate a small property, which to them may be a blessing, if judiciously used. But inordinate desires generally follow from a sudden and great afflux of riches to an individual, and wealth is attended with luxury, and too often, alas! with corruption. The internal resources of our country are sufficient to supply all our wants, and it is only the speculating merchant who cries out "give us a bank or our country is ruined," for banks grant "facilities" which otherwise could not be obtained; and when in the possession of the merchant, (MERCER—mercenary, to be used for hire or pelf,) he flourishes for a while, overtrades, becomes a bankrupt, and in his fall ruins hundreds of honest, laborious, and worthy people.

That wealth produces corruption, is so evident, that a glaring exposition of one fact will suffice to bear me out. Ambitious demagogues further their designs through the medium of the "rags," and one bold example of the dangerous uses made of paper promises obtained from the mammoth monopoly, is, that in 1811 the then Hon. Henry Clay advocated the cause of the people, keeping within the barriers of the Constitution and law, and exposed the blighting scourge of a rotten system of fraud, which was eating its way into the body politic, by the most insidious means; then it was that he aroused the nation, excited the slumbering energies of the people, and called upon them to prevent the Constitution from being annulled, for "the power to charter companies was not specified in that instrument." Behold, however, this American lawyer, (and he is fond of large fees,) this National Republican Whig of 1834, by the most inconceivable mode of reconciling difficulties, attempting to form an harmonious union between facts of a former period (1811) and errors and sophisticated absurdities of the present day.

To whom can we compare this man? History is filled with odious examples: Lysander was a hero and a politician; of great endowments of mind, and at the same time the most dishonest person that Sparta ever produced. Money was his God, though he affected to despise it, but he was a greater slave to ambition, and in one fatal design he destroyed his country. He corrupted his countrymen by means of the immense wealth he had at his disposal, and by the dazzling lustre of the golden bribes, and a show of grandeur, he captivated at first their senses, and at last subjugated their bodies to a degrading state of servitude.

But Henry Clay has had his "hour of honor," and he is fast sinking into the oblivion which he was preparing others for, and he will die forgotten, or to be remembered only through the anti-republican media of high-tariff acts, and odious "land-bills." Politically he is dead! to be rejuvenated no more this side of the Styx; and pitiable indeed will be the state of those who depend on him for honor and emolument when HE shall be proclaimed King Bidle's President!

How pleasing to glance to the opposite of this man—ANDREW JACKSON, who, for valor, integrity, wisdom, assiduity, and experience in the civil station, stands unrivalled: for firmness and determination, and for his country's welfare, none can surpass him, and this is the champion of American liberty and glory, who is called a tyrant and a usurper, while "Tray, (Clay,) Blanch, and Sweetheart" bark discordant notes, and yelp a requiem over the "all-the-decency-party."

P. S. Some prominent characters in my next.

J. D.

FOR "THE MAN."
No. I.

The time has arrived when the *Working Men* of this great and free Republic must take a stand and assert and defend their rights. Let them come out in one body as a band of brothers, members of the same family, and promulgate their wishes and desires, state their grievances, their oppressions, and the causes producing such. Let them say to each other, and to the community, what they peremptorily require for the maintenance and future advancement of their avocations in an open and explicit manner, and I dare say they will have their interests advanced, which has not heretofore been the case. They want pure and impartial laws, based upon principles and justice, solid and durable in their nature, acknowledging no distinction or title of character among men, but shedding their benign influence over each one as the dew drops of heaven. Let them turn a deaf ear to all such laws and proceedings as they see tend to sap the liberty and independence of this beautiful fabric of *Democratic Government*. Upon all points of general welfare let their voices be heard as the voice of many thunders, having their principles based upon pure Democracy, and just in proportion as they progress their interest will be advanced, and the stability and firmness of that Government framed by their forefathers will be continued. Such means should be taken as to impart a more equal education to those who, from an inability, have been bowed down to submission by tyrannical and unjust laws. Let equal taxation be administered. Let the paper currency be gradually prevented from diffusing its pernicious consequences over the country, plundering the poor man of his hard earnings, sailing under the colors of "facilities," "accommodations," &c. In a few years a regeneration might be effected that would produce a circulating medium incorruptible—undefiled—and that could not fade away.

PHILO-AMERICANUS

FOR "THE MAN."

MR. EVANS—I was extremely well pleased with the remarks of two of your correspondents last week. "A Boston Mechanic," and "Regulus,"—their subjects somewhat different, but both bearing on that grand desideratum, the improvement of the condition of the Producing Classes; and what aim can be more praiseworthy? Establish the happiness of the Working Men, and the happiness of all is secured. I quite agree with the "Boston Mechanic," that the interests both of the employer and the employed would be much promoted by their uniting more than they have heretofore; for there never yet was a trade distinguished as being *bad for a journeyman* but was equally so for the employer. Indeed there can be no just reason whatever for mechanics (in an abundant country like these United States, blessed, too, as it is, with a cheap national government) to work for an inadequate remuneration. 'Tis unjust, as well as impolitic to wish it, and ought not to be submitted to. The remarks of "Regulus," on the Paper Money robbery, are good, and clearly stated. I wish they were in the possession of every man in the Union. For my part I sincerely hope the community will not long continue the passive dupes of the Paper Money Mongers and the credit system. It may be well enough at times to sell goods to a customer on his "promise to pay," but not on the promise to pay of those that neither I nor my customer know any thing about, and who can have no right whatever to introduce their worthless trash between the buyer and seller. In conclusion, I tender my hearty thanks to the Boston Mechanic and to Regulus, and am, sir, yours, respectfully,

W. S.

EXACT.—An ingenious gentleman has communicated an important discovery in the *Encyclopædia*, viz: that ninety millions of mites' eggs amount exactly to one pigeon's eggs.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

BANK STOCK.

It used to be a perfect riddle to us, that Banks should be tolerated at all among a people professing to be Republicans. This was before we had thought much about the thing: now, however, it is no mystery. The useful classes, for some reason or other, (which it would not wear out a man's brains to discover,) have neglected their own public business, and suffered it to be conducted by men accustomed to consume without producing, and of course anxious to continue to do what they have been accustomed to; and these men have made a large variety of laws admirably and solely adapted to their own purpose, among the most cunning of which are the laws creating BANKS. By means of these laws, they have not only secured the support of all the nonproducers, but they have enlisted under their banner a large number even of the producers themselves! This they have done by means of *Bank Stock*, as it is called, which holds out the inducement to every man who has saved a few dollars to participate in the profits of Bank gambling. This scheme of Bank Stock is so "cunningly devised" that it has succeeded to perfection; that is, it has made of many an honest industrious man a lazy speculator and worse, and many a small rogue it has made a great one. Every new Bank that has been put in operation has added supporters to the Banking system in proportion to the amount of its Capital, as it is called, which is made the basis of the Stock, and every increase of Capital has had, of course, the same effect. This is the explanation, the solution of the riddle, the cause of the existence and increase of Banks in a Republican country. But the Useful Classes have seen their error.

THE TORY-WHIGS are about to attempt to make a hobby of one of the Working Men's measures, "a revision, or abolition, of the present Militia system." The Working men, however, will not give their confidence to any party that will not adopt their most important measures, if not all of them. They are no longer to be trifled with.

DEFALCATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 14th ult. contains the following: "The day before yesterday, the Cashier of the Consolidated Association, and two of the clerks of the same Bank, were arrested. Large deficits have been discovered, the cause of which has been traced to those individuals. They gave security, each in the sum of \$25,000, for their appearance at trial, and have since decamped. Our city has been singularly unfortunate, of late. Counterfeiters, &c. &c. have been playing their pranks amongst us, at a great rate. What next to expect, we cannot divine; but we fear that the pinching times have squeezed too tight upon the honesty of many yet undiscovered." It is not very surprising that those who are associated in a business that is very little better than plundering the public, should now and then take a fancy to plundering each other.

☞ The Philadelphia Daily Courier, of which paper Mr. James Gordon Bennet became proprietor a few weeks ago, has been united to the Philadelphia Inquirer, a purchased Bank paper. The Courier had a short life, if not a merry one.

☞ J. D. L. Montanya, alias James Weaver, on his way from Philadelphia to see his friends in Utica, was found drowned in the canal basin at Albany on Monday the 26th ult.

CHOLERA.—The Richmond Compiler states, that the Cholera has re-appeared in Kanawha, in that State, and that several deaths have occurred.

The "capital of the Phenix Bank, of this city, was increased by our late democratic legislature, and a list of the names of those who benefited by this exclusive privilege, making three or four columns of names, has just been published, upon which the Evening Post makes the following remarks:

We are sorry to perceive, in the list of applicants for Phenix Bank stock, published in this paper yesterday, the names of a good many professing democrats, who, we infer from circumstances, subscribed for stock, not for the purpose of making a permanent investment, but with no further object than present speculation. If banks are monopolies; if their charters grant privileges not enjoyed by the great body of the people; and if the whole expense of the paper system, including losses by forgeries and failures, eventually falls on the productive classes (facts which we take to be susceptible of demonstration,) then, certainly, no man who professes to regard, as the fundamental maxim of his political creed, the great principle of the equal rights of mankind, can, without obvious inconsistency, become the aider and abettor of the Bank system. Yet it must be clear to every one who will give himself the trouble of a moment's reflection, that he is an aider and abettor of the system, who joins the crowd of eager speculators, whom the division of the stock of every new paper making institution collects together, and the greater part of whom, in their obsequious solicitude to be remembered by the bank, are only begging what they mean immediately to sell again at an advance, which, sooner or later, must be wrung from the hard hands of those who earn their daily bread by daily toil.

One of the great evils which the bad banking system of this country has brought upon society is the blunting of the public moral sense; the provoking of a harmful thirst for speculation; the creation of a distaste for the steady pursuit of those modes of business by which wealth is gradually acquired, and the awakening of a desire for enterprises which hold out the dazzling prospect of sudden riches. Like *Ortugrul of Basra*, men have been led to turn away with impatience from the quiet stream of business, to gaze with admiration on the impetuous torrent of speculation. Like him, they have cried, "let us be quickly rich!—let the golden stream be quick and violent!" And like him, they have been unmindful that it is the gentle and steady rivulet which spreads fertility and luxuriance in its course, while the foaming torrent is quickly exhausted, and the scene that it passed through is left sandy and desolate, and marked with the wrecks which it scattered in its progress.

To bring society back to a sounder condition: to do away with the principle of those monopolizing institutions which have set the community wild in their search after short cuts to fortune; to restore men to the equal rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution, but which the laws have in many respects most seriously invaded: these constitute one of the chief objects of the present struggle of the democracy. If democrats, then, professing zeal for this object, yet encourage the extension of bank charters by running after the stock of every new institution; if professing to deplore the rage for speculation which the bank system has been a chief means of creating, they yet eagerly embrace every opportunity of making five, ten, or twenty per cent. out of the credulity of those whose bad thirst for the sudden acquirement of wealth their own example has helped to stimulate, it surely requires no great perspicacity to see that they are acting with a degree of inconsistency which subjects them to the suspicion of insincerity.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. The impression of the dies is pretty good, but they are said to resemble powder in appearance and touch, and therefore may be readily distinguished from the real hard money article.—*Balt. Patriot*.

John Ratliff and John Flinn, two prisoners confined in the Zanesville (Ohio,) jail, quarrelled a few evenings since, and came to blows. Flinn struck Ratliff upon the head with a piece of board he picked up in the room, and fractured his skull so severely as to cause his death in a short time.

FIRE.—In New Orleans on the evening of the 14th ultimo, six wooden buildings, occupied by poor families, were destroyed by fire. It is supposed a man of intemperate habits, perished in the flames.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 31.

No business of general interest was transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 31.

Mr. Bell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the States of New York and New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of those States. It was read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday. The Kentucky election was further considered.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—During the severe gale on Saturday, 24th inst. as the ferry boat was crossing the Seneca lake, from the eastern to the western shore, having on board six individuals, four grown persons and two children, the boat was suddenly capsized. Two adults, and the children were at this time in the cabin, and by which melancholy catastrophe the children and a lady by the name of Jerean were unfortunately drowned. A young man in the cabin at the same time was afterwards rescued in a state of insensibility. The accident happened between Ballestown and West Dresden, about a mile from the western shore. On account of the violence of the gale, no blame can be attached to the manager of the boat. The ferry boats will discontinue her trips for the present, until the horse boat is completed, which will be in about ten days.—*Penn Yan Star*, May 27.

FOOT RACE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. C. W. Claner, according to previous notice, commenced the undertaking of performing on foot the distance of twelve miles in eighty minutes, which he performed, as we understand, with ease, in seventy-eight minutes. The ground over which he passed was from the corner of Fourteenth street and the Bowery to Harlem Bridge and back.—*Post*.

CHESTER COUNTY.—The intelligent and virtuous farmers and working men of Chester county, are in a few days to have a meeting for the purpose of expressing their free and honest opinions in regard to the Bank. The call is signed by upwards of 500 "good and true" opposed to the mammoth, whose death-blow has been given by the minority committee.—*Phil. Orb*.

A gang of burglars, who made good their entrance into the store of Cory & Perry, at New Bedford, being unable to open the iron chest, after a great deal of labor, resorted to the use of gunpowder, which they placed in the lock, and then caused it to be exploded. The produce of their new and ingenious contrivance was four dollars, which they no doubt consider labor lost.

The military at Fort Niagara has been broken up, and abandoned, and the troops removed to stations further West, and where their services may be required.

A dinner set of China, the first ever manufactured in America, have just been purchased at Philadelphia, by a lady and gentleman of Portland, Maine, who were completely "struck with the neatness of the articles."

A Mr. Bush, of Ohio, on his way from Baltimore, when within a mile of Frederick, was robbed by two men of his pocket book, containing one thousand dollars. A reward of three hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension.

Three boys, the oldest eleven years of age, have been committed to prison at Hallowell, for breaking into the Unitarian and Methodist churches of that city—destroying books, cushions, and other articles.

Dennis Dolin an Irishman, about 45 years of age, suddenly died at Providence on Saturday. He took lodgings at a public house and at sunrise he was heard to snore very loudly: on repairing to his room an hour after, he was discovered to be dead.

A member of the bar in Charleston, S. C. has been suspended for using improper language to a female witness.

Mr. Sergeant, one of the justices of the inferior Court in Cherokee county, was recently drowned while crossing the Etawah river.

FOR "THE MAN."

THE TRADES' UNION.

The common saying is "Union is power," which is an undeniable truth; for, as no individual trade can hold out unassisted for any length of time, it is "Union," therefore, that it is absolutely necessary to give strength and permanence to the mechanic in claim of his right. None can but behold the necessity of Union, and united the mechanics can stand the insults of aristocracy or avarice, and dare fully maintain their just rights. What a formidable barrier do the working classes hold to view; those that would treat the working man as fit for nought but work, stand astonished to behold them rising in their majesty, to oppose them in their unjust measures. Let every mechanic in the city come forward and join the Union. It is to his interest and his children's happiness that he should. It is the only means, whereby the useful and necessary mechanic can resist the encroachments of the lovers of filthy lucre, and "the proud man's contumely."

A SEMINARIAN.

FOR "THE MAN."

Mr. Editor—There exists no freedom where the poor man must stand branded with a mark of distinction, separated from his silk stocking brother, because his garment is homespun and of a coarse texture. Mark the following:

The Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Joseph's Church, 6th Avenue, spoke on Sunday, as follows: All who have not purchased seats in this Church must come at 7 o'clock morning, and not at 10 o'clock, to crowd or annoy all such as have purchased seats; and if any such do come, they will be handed over to the care of civil officers.

Mr. Editor, how think you would a poor man feel that contributed 10 or 15 dollars towards erecting that church, to be dragged from its door by a Police Officer? We call upon the Americans of New York who assisted us to build it, to exorcise such conduct.

A HIBERNIAN CATHOLIC.

LOTTERIES REVIVED IN NEW YORK!!!—The good people of this State, who by a solemn act have abolished all Lotteries within their jurisdiction, and prohibited the sale of all Lottery tickets under heavy penalties, are respectfully informed that their laws are openly contemned by several individuals in Broadway, some of whom have the impudence to hang out the same old placards, "Lottery Draws To-day," "The Lucky Spot," &c. &c. which they used before the prohibitory laws were enacted. We mention this fact in the hope either that said individuals may be induced to abandon the unlawful and most pernicious traffic, or in failure of this, that some citizen or citizens may take up the business of instituting a prosecution against the offenders. If we recollect right, there was a society in existence a year or two ago, (when nothing could be done to any purpose,) for the suppression of Lotteries. What has become of it? Now it has the laws on its side, and also a strong public sentiment. All that is necessary is, to show to these Lottery dealers that the law can and will be enforced. They appear to think they can evade it. If they can, the sooner the fact is known, the better, for this is the first step towards the passage of a law which cannot be evaded.—*Jour. of Com.*

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.—No man was more severely belabored than Mr. Crawford for telling the honest truth, that there was no other method of civilizing the Indians than intermarrying with them. Two or three Indian girls, half-breeds of Creeks and Cherokees, well educated, and having fortunes, have been married to white persons of respectability, but the "experiment" has gone no further. Among the late list of marriages, we find the following:

At Orabite, Society Islands, Capt. Charles Spooner, of the ship Erie, of Newport, to Miss Kingatara Oruruth.

The name of the lady sounds very much like a descendant of Rio Rio, and we are quite certain that beyond a few shells and feathers, a trifle in cocoa nuts, a bark canoe, and a parrot, Miss Kingatara could have had no fortune at all—consequently it was a love-match. We hope that domestic happiness and conjugal love may result from this union, and that the lady will have no cause to regret having trusted her destiny to a white man.—*Star.*

CHEVREAU, in his history of the world, tells us, that it was created the 6th of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon. This doubtless accounts for its being such a miserable world, as Friday is always considered an unlucky day,

(From the Washington North American.)

MISTER JAMES WATSON WEBB.

We have been requested to propose the following questions to the *Whig* Editor of the New York Courier and Inquirer.

1st. Were you absent from your regiment at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's lane?

2d. Did the Captain of your company earnestly request that Lieutenant Webb might be placed where no fighting would be required?

3d. Did you quit the army by resignation or otherwise?

4th. Is it true that the barrel and stock of your pistol with which you attacked Duff Green, were both made of mahogany?

5th. At what particular date did you assume the title of Colonel?

We have no particular interest in having these questions answered, but as our correspondent intimates an intention to make some disclosures, it seemed nothing more than justice to Mr. Webb, that he should be apprized of the contemplated movements against him.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.—Died at the residence of Capt. John Evans, near Morgantown, Va., Col. John Evans, aged 97 years. During the war of the Revolution he commanded a regiment of militia in McIntosh's campaign; he served under Gen. Washington, previous to the Revolution, in an expedition ordered against the Indians, by Lord Dunmore. Col. E. led an active and enterprising life, and probably accomplished as much in furthering the settlement of the part of the country in which he lived and died, as any man who ever emigrated to it; he was the steadfast and uniform friend of all the early settlers; and, by his example, was of great advantage in the settlement of a new country. Few men have left so large a family of sons and their descendants.

A MOST HORRIBLE SUICIDE has been committed at Monticello, in this State. A Mr. David Odell cut his throat, under the following circumstances:—It appears he was afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, and much addicted to liquor, and when refused, would frequently threaten to kill himself. On this occasion, it appears he had indulged rather freely, and was denied more, upon which he gave notice that he would destroy himself, and invited many present in the store to attend his funeral the day following. On returning home, he prepared for the deed with the greatest deliberation, fixing the razor in such a manner that it could not shut, and sharpened it to the keenest edge, then repaired to the kitchen of the family where he boarded, and in the presence of some of the members he deliberately stood before the looking glass, and inflicted the deadly gash, severing the windpipe and arteries; staggering back a few paces, he fell, with his head into the fire, the blood spouting out in every direction, covering the looking glass. He was a native of Connecticut, where he has a father residing.—*Star.*

A beautiful specimen of fine cloth, made from the fibres of the leaves of the pine apple, from Manilla, resembling the finest linen cambric, was presented by Miss Eliza Schröder at the late horticultural Exhibition in Baltimore. Specimens of seeds and plants collected in Asia, Syria, and Egypt by M. J. Cohen were also presented. Among them was a Lupin, the seed of which was sent by Mr. Cohen from Egypt, already in bloom at the exhibition. The Dhoura, a species of the cereal grain of Egypt, and the Nubian cotton excited considerable interest.

"MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE."—The room we lived in was six feet by twelve; our furniture was a bed and bedstead, one pine table, three Windsor chairs, a soup pot, tea kettle, six cups and saucers, a griddle, frying pan and brander. It was enough—it was all we wanted, we were all the world to one another. Now we have carpets to shake, brasses to scour, stairs to scrub, mahogany to polish, china to break, servants to scold—and what does it all amount to? For your own necessity, one bed, one cup, one knife and fork, table and chair are enough.—*Grant Thorburn.*

AN EFFECTIVE LAUGHTER.—The Editor of the Bristol Gazette tells us of an acquaintance of his, who, when he laughs, "shakes the room so that even the spiders peep out of the cracks to see what is going on."

LOWELL, May 30.—The Merimac Manufacturing Company, have made a dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, for the last six months.

We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

We are now endeavoring to establish a route in the Eighth Ward, and shall feel obliged to those in that district who are receiving the papers, if they will give the carrier the names of any persons among their acquaintance who may wish to receive it.

* * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my 17 tf

MARRIAGES.

May 27, at Owego, by the Rev. Mr. White, Edw. Radcliffe, counselor at law, of the city of New York, to Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of Eleazer Dana, of the former place. At Norfolk, Dr. George W. Palmer, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Jane R. only daughter of Bernard O'Neill.

DEATHS.

June 1, at the residence of her brother in law, E. H. Roberts, Mary L. Pratt, aged 26 years, daughter of the late John Pratt, of Middletown, Conn. whether her remains will be conveyed for interment.

May 16, at New Orleans, Mr. Joseph J. Tappan, aged 35 years, a native of New York.

May 25, Mr. Wm. Irving, aged 29.

June 2, Mr. Isaac Marshall, aged 48.

May 20, at Pendleton, S. C. Joseph P. Wayman, late of New Rochelle, Westchester co. N. Y.

At New Orleans, Godwin B. Cotton, printer, for many years a publisher in this State, and recently at Brazoria, Texas.

At New Orleans, Edwin Gould, printer, late of New York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Belle, Bailey, fm Savannah, 27th May.
Ship Florian, Thompson, 7 ds fm Savannah.
Ship Emperor, Bennett, 7 ds fm Savannah.
Ship Angelique, Halsey, 4 ds fm Charleston.
Ship New Orleans, Coles, Palermo.
Brig Lawrence, Hull, from Charleston, 28th May.
Brig Brutus, Gould, 16 ds fm Ponce, P. R.
Brig Damon, Tappan, 4 ds fm Wilmington.
Brig Solon, Goodwin, 3 ds fm Baltimore.
Brig Athenian, Chapman, 19 ds fm Carthage.
Br. brig Swallow, Owen, 48 days from Caernarvon.
Brig Coral, Bulkley, 7 ds fm Darien.
Schr Mount Vernon, Marston, fm Barbadoes.
Schr Harriet, Usher, 4 ds fm Norfolk.
Schr Tropic, Howell, 5 ds fm Wilmington.
Schr Bethlehem, Smith, 8 ds fm Elathiera.

CLEARED.

Ship Golconda, Pearson, Havana and St. Petersburg—Brigs Lemar, Hallett, Madeira; Othello, Scott, Charleston; Hyperion, Garham, Portland—Schr Exact, Nichols, Savannah; Undaunted, Tyler, Wilmington; Susan, Bradley, Baltimore; Sw. brig Hebe, Smerling, Antwerp.

PASSENGERS.

In ship Canada, from London—Admiral Vansittart, Miss M. C. Vansittart, Mr. J. G. Vansittart, Mr. Henry Vansittart, Miss Hart, Rev. Wm. Bettridge, lady, and 4 children, Messrs. Henry de Blaquiere, W. R. Foquette, Edw. Vigaret, Wm. Bowmain, Samuel W. Fowler, and Miss Tucker, of England; Mr. Henry Ransford and lady; Dr. Haxall, lady, and child; Mr. Wm. Badgley and lady, Capt. Laing, of Canada, and Mr. Wm. C. Baker, of New York and 100 in the steerage.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

There were about 600 head of Cattle at Market this day, most of which were taken at the following prices—fair to good at 7a7c, and a few very superior at 8c, and for common 6a6c; do. inferior at 5c.

SHEEP—About 700 were brought to Market; the price as follows: for good \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$; inferior \$1 50 to \$3 00; Lambs 1.50c \$3.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2 tf

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. mag 20tf

A CONTRAST.

(From the Globe.)

An hereditary monarch, and hereditary aristocracy, can, it seems from the subjoined extract of the report of the Committee of Parliament, maintain some ascendancy over the MONIED MONOPOLY of England. But here we find the vulgar aristocracy bred by the Bank—a sort of spurious, illegitimate issue of the foreign money dealers, setting the just authority of the Representatives of the People at defiance, and treating them with perfect contumely.

Although the Government of England is indebted to the Bank there to the amount of millions, yet we find the corporation promptly laying before the committee "all the accounts which appeared to them (the committee) necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank." We hear nothing of any pretension of the Bank to appoint a committee to oversee the committee of Parliament and decide what was necessary for it to inspect, and what was not, and what was the committee's duty under the charter. On the contrary, the Bank of England afforded every facility in their power—"readily and candidly answered every question and produced every account called for." "The private accounts of individuals not excepted."

"The public will contrast the following extract from the report of the committee of Parliament, with the Report the committee of Congress has been obliged to submit to the nation. We are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent who has transcribed and sent it us.

"BANK OF ENGLAND"

"May 22, 1832.—A committee of secrecy was appointed by the House of Commons, consisting of 32 members, to inquire into the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which the banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted.

"On the 11th day of August, the committee delivered a report, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your committee have applied themselves to the inquiry which the House has committed to them, by calling for ALL THE ACCOUNTS which appeared to them necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank of England, and have examined evidence for the purpose of ascertaining the principles on which it regulates the issue of its notes, and conducts its general transactions. They feel bound to state, that the Directors of the Bank of England have afforded to them every facility in their power, and have most readily and candidly answered EVERY QUESTION which has been put to them, and produced EVERY ACCOUNT which has been called for. The committee have also examined such witnesses, as appeared to them, from their practical knowledge and experience, most likely to afford information on the important subjects under their consideration, who have all been ready to give the committee the most ample information."

"The period of the session at which the committee commenced their labors, the importance and extent of the subjects, and the approaching close of the session, will sufficiently account to the House for the limited progress of the inquiry, and for the incompleteness of the materials which have been collected for the purpose of forming an opinion; they have thought it better, therefore, to submit the whole of the evidence which they have taken, with a very few exceptions, to the consideration of the House.

"In their opinion, no public inconvenience will arise from this publication. The only parts of the evidence which they have thought it necessary to suppress, are those which relate merely to the PRIVATE INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUALS."

"NID NODDIN."—A friend of ours tells the following anecdote of his own uncle, and therefore it must be true. The old gentleman lived in the country, and was one of those quiet even tempered souls who seems resolved to enjoy life let the world wag as it may. It was of a summer's day after dinner he had paraded himself in his chair on the piazza, on the shady side of his domicile, in order to luxuriate in the glories of an afternoon nap. A sense were soon locked in the lethargic influences—all was hushed and still, except the over poised head of the sleeper, which ever and anon would lose its balance, and nod most unwittingly, first from side to side, then upward and downward, as in defiance of the somniferous chain that would hold it in captivity. At last a lordly goat that would never brook insult from man or beast, strolled leisurely

along passed where his master was enjoying his comfortable after dinner snooze. Observing the strange movements of the sleeper's head, he came to a momentary halt, as though he would be sure of its meaning. After blinking an instant at his master, billy concluded there was an indignity offered to his honor and courage, which it ill became him to pocket with indifference. So retreating a step or two, to gain momentum, he pounced upon the dreamer, in such a manner, that from "Nid-nod-din," Squire C— found himself, when he recovered from the stun of the onset, thrown half way through the entry of his house, and his billy goat standing over him, with the proud defiance of a victor. The result was an instantaneous appeal to arms, and poor billy, in his turn, became the victim, not of a sound drubbing merely, but, of a mortal gunpowder plot.—*Mobile Mer. Adv.*

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to. my24

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana. my24

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. mill

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new founts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 founts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case.

25	—	Italic	do.	do.
5	—	Title Roman	do.	do.
5	—	Title Italic	do.	do.
5	—	Shaded Rom.	do.	do.
7	—	Antique	do.	do.
2	—	Black	do.	do.
5	—	Open Black	do.	do.
2	—	Script	do.	do.
5	—	German Text	do.	do.
2	—	Open Text	do.	do.
25	—	Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.		
11	—	Two Line Italic Capitals.		
10	—	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.		
6	—	Open	do.	do.
7	—	Italian Capitals and Figures.		

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices. Printers Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO. my 29 d&w3t

New York, May 2, 1834.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 183
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20 my17 tf

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. my24tf

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield weavers.

Dr. Thackrah's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$43 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. mill

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! je2

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, \$0 02

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition,) 6

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 183

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 183

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given.

Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my17

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS.—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

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" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50

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